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(No. 1402.) BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1853. [*Established in* 1826.]

REPORT

OF THE COMMISSIONER, APPOINTED BY THE RIO BERMEJO EXPLORING COMPANY.

[*Continued from our last.*]

OBSERVATIONS.

The Indians form always a subject of anxiety and of interest, by reason of their numbers; but, in the opinion of your Commissioner, their arrows may be regarded as of very slight account, with reference to the navigation of the river; seeing that, if a half awning, formed of hide, sufficed to shield us from the innumerable darts which they aimed at us; if all the injury they can inflict upon a vessel in the river, is that of shooting these weapons at it, from those points where the woods and high banks offer facilities for so doing; and if, in order to scare them away, it is to be supposed that the few musket shots, hitherto needful for that purpose, will always suffice, the Indians are not worthy of being reckoned amongst obstacles to this navigation; and the extension, given to this article, would be futile, were it not, that it may serve those who may hereafter, have to hold intercourse with the savages, by demonstrating that their only treaties are found deceit and treachery.

On the other hand, the object your Commissioner had in view, in the act of opening out a ready path, for all who might follow in his steps, imposed upon him the necessity of holding intercourse with all the Indians, and of ingratiating himself with them, and allowing them to come on board of his vessel, and of bearing with them. Those who may, hereafter, navigate the Bermejo, will not be in the like case; it will be sufficient for those to converse with the Caciques, or with some of them, to amuse them, in this or that way, to be scrupulously careful that the crew have no dealings, on shore, with them, and to pursue their way, and to observe justice towards these unfortunates, who are always jealous of our injustice and abuse of force on our part.

The navigation of the Bermejo will free from Indian incursions the two lines of frontier, comprised between Paraguay and Santa Fé, and between the latter and Salta; since this vast river crosses the Chaco, exactly in the centre, where the width is not more than 100 leagues. This distance, frequented, and half-provisioned, at present, would shelter from the Indians the extensive frontiers of the border provinces, at present continually a prey to them; and these, on the right of the river, would have no other alternative, save that of annexing themselves to our population, beneath the beneficial influence of industry and civilization, with equal readiness as is now beginning to be the case in Salta, and without further trouble, on our part, than that of having to make them epicnically useful. The said province of Santiago, whose frontiers towards the Salado, are entered on the abandoned—yielding Canjuyi, and the Provinces of Salta, Corrientes and Santa Fé, have superabundant means for carrying into execution this gigantic step towards their prosperity, if only their several Governments apply themselves with energy to secure their frontiers in that direction, and by rendering of utility those very Indians, who are now so very prejudicial to them. Thus, the W. side of the Salado, and of the Bermejo, respectively, gifted with greater advantages than the Banda Oriental, would exhibit, ere long, a succession of towns, flourishing by reason of their river, their water-courses, and the fertility of their broad lands, which are capable of transit by land, with a degree of convenience, incomparably greater than is the case as respects the present route to, or from Perú, which latter is more arduous and difficult than that, hence to Russia.

FACILITY OF NAVIGATION, AS REGARDS THE RIVER BERMEJO.

That the River Bermejo is navigable in its present state, without reckoning upon any of the improvements in its bed, which are most easy of application, can no longer be doubted; forasmuch as it is undeniable that, during the flood season, it is navigable by vessels of any draught of water, seeing that the San Salvador, drawing 22 inches of water, came down the river, in the dry season, and, consequently, any other vessel, not drawing more water, can do the same; seeing also that the Sr. Azara ascended as far as Isc, a part of the river in which the strongest currents prevail, and the 'narrows' are most frequent,—where fore, the remainder of the distance is of more easy accomplishment; and, lastly, it being a proved fact, that vessels drawing 12 to 16 inches of water, can ascend rivers and convey a cargo of upwards of 100 tons; it follows that this river is not only navigable at some particular season of the year, but, likewise, at every season it being ascertained that there is never less water than 20 inches, on any of the shoals, even in the months of August, September and October, and that these very shoals moreover may be considerably reduced,—the very Indians who dwell on the river's banks, proving serviceable to this end.

IMMEDIATE ADVANTAGES DERIVABLE FROM ITS NAVIGATION.

The banks of this river, from La Palca de Soria, to Potosi sium, or the point of junction with the Paraguay, form the centre of the Grand Chaco, and, consequently, the most interesting portion of the latter; viz.: that, situated between the river Pilcomayo, on the east, and the river Salado on the west. The lands in the vicinity of the river are flat, and consist of open plains and woods, fertile, and abounding in natural pasturage, which alone maintain in profusion a vast number of men, whose only labour is that of consuming the products in question. Pasturage is abundant, in this quarter; and game, nutria skins, deer skins, &c., are by no means lacking. We find here a river, and lakes full of fish,—lands, rendered fertile by the inundations,—air, water, &c., wholesome,—and, in fine, all that goes to form the prosperity of the agriculturist and herdsman, and this is in accordance with intelligence acquired during our progress on the river, and which was further confirmed by the Jesuits, to whom your Commissioner refers, not being desirous of going beyond the limits he had laid down for himself, in this report, and being anxious to bring to an early close his narrative, touching the upper portions of the river from the Palca de Soria forwards.

Scarcely can there be found any other country in the world gifted with such great variety of beautiful scenery, and with such varied temperature and sources of wealth,—or any other, in which Providence has, within such narrow limits, scattered benefits in so great a profusion as in that through which runs the waters of the Bermejo, from its early commencement, near the City of Salta to Tarija, and the centre of which district is La Palca de Soria; whence we cannot but regard with admiration the majestic picture offered to view, by the Cordillera of the Andes, and their rugged declivities. In the short distance, intervening between the point in question and the cloud-piercing summits of the Cordillera, all the climates of earth, from the scorching heat of the tropics, tempered by the neighbouring mountain-chain, to the regions of eternal snow, and, as a consequence, all natural productions, corresponding to such a variety of temperature, are to be found. Man alone is absent from the scene. In the abovenamed spots are embraced a given part of the jurisdiction of Salta, the whole of Jujuy, as far as the post, styled La Juiaca, the jurisdiction of Oran, and that of Tarija. Who is able to sum up all the natural riches of the regions in question, unless he be duly gifted, and have expressly dedicated himself to that end? To the every day observer are apparent lofty and far-stretching mountain-chains, extensive plains at points of great elevation, veins of gold ore in La Rinconada and El Rosario, veins of iron ore, the immense auriferous fields of Jujuy, flocks of sheep, guanacos, vicuñas, &c., to which may be added valleys enjoying temperate climates, and stocked with flocks and herds of every description, fields of grain, such as wheat, maize and barley, and of leguminous products, as potatoes and *oca* (a sweet, edible root) groves of excellent peach trees, nuts, numberless, and other wild fruits, of superior flavour,—whilst, under cultivation, may be found peaches, grapes, pears, cherries, apples, olives, few indeed in number, owing to want of population, and not because these districts are not capable of producing all the fruits and vegetables, appertaining to the temperate zone.

It is otherwise with the plains and lower elevations, which are coursed through, and skirted by the rivers Jujuy and Tarija, and the minor streams received by these rivers, until their junction in La Paica,—lands are to be found all the rich vegetable productions of the tropics, interspersed with those of other climes, more especially in the river Negro, the excellence of whose waters and the local advantages enjoyed by which, give it the palm over all others in this district. Here, the far-famed 'coca' grows spontaneously, whilst groves of bounteous orange trees embellish the scenery in the neighbourhood of the abovenamed river.

The forests, comprised between El Campo Santo and the vicinity of Tarija, suffice to supply a moiety of the globe, with the best building timber, for every purpose, as also with many exquisite kinds of wood, unknown in Paraguay, and in every other part of the world. Here are to be found mulberry trees, adapted for rearing silk worms, laurels, pines, numerous walnut trees, enormous cedars, dye woods, medicinal plants, and gums,—together with limestone, honey in great abundance, wax, numerous wild fruits, and rare products, which it is impossible to specify in this place. Chagnar is found in the greatest abundance, and is fully equal to tow,—the San Salvador was caulked therewith. There is, likewise, a spring of 'bitumen,' fully equal to pitch, and which was employed in the abovenamed vessel.

(*To be concluded.*)

Foreign Intelligence.

The intelligence published in the "Morning Herald" yesterday, and which arrived by the Trent steam-ship,—is, in so far as regards the news from the River Plate, by no means satisfactory. In a commercial and manufacturing country like England, in which there is scarcely a family who has not a member either directly or indirectly connected with our import or export trade—it is a matter of momentous importance that the courses of trade should run smoothly and uninterruptedly—that it should not be subject to sudden or violent fluctuations or revulsions—still more, that it should not be checked or wholly suppressed by causes which ordinary foresight, or even average statesmanship, might control. The provinces and countries known as South America, Rio de la Plata, the Argentine Republic, &c., have been long so disturbed by contending factions and civil commotions that their great resources, and many natural advantages for trade and commerce have hitherto, in a considerable degree, lain fallow, and have not been sufficiently developed by natives, or explored, in a commercial sense, by foreigners. The result is that the progress of civilization is retarded, and the chances of change and revolution are thereby indefinitely multiplied. Last year, indeed, Lord Malmesbury, then presiding at the Foreign Office, did as much as in him lay to open the waters of the Paraná and Uruguay, thereby bringing the commercial produce of South America into the markets of the world. But since his lordship's retirement from office disturbing causes appear to have had as much influence in those far-off latitudes as in countries nearer home. This is scarcely to be regretted, for in the table land of the Despoplado, and in the more elevated tracts of the Argentine Republic, are cultivated many productions necessary to our daily consumption and manufactures as any we import into Liverpool or London. The Manchester school of politicians have of late greatly concerned themselves about the Government of India, and more especially as to the possibility of obtaining a large supply of cotton from Hindostan; but it seems to have escaped the observation of these statesmen that cotton is cultivated in a considerable, and may be cultivated on a large scale, in a country which, when in office the Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs—under Lord Derby devoted an attention productive of the best results.

In May and June of the past year Buenos Ayres was tranquil, and there was every hope and expectation that the position of the city and of the province would have improved materially. But, notwithstanding the accession of all the talents to power at the close of the past year, in England, the position of affairs within the Argentine Republic has grown gradually worse, and, at the date of the last advices from Buenos Ayres, Urquiza had issued orders to blockade the port. This blockade, in the absence of her Majesty's Representative, Captain Gore, has been notified to the British merchants and shipmasters by Mr. Hood, our consul.

Considering the very considerable trade we carry on with the states of La Plata, more especially with Buenos Ayres, the largest and most populous among them, possessing a coast line along the Rio de la Plata and the Atlantic above 300 miles in length, it becomes material to consider whether this is in reality an effective blockade, for it is laid down by Vattel and most of the jurists that all commerce is entirely prohibited with a blockaded port. "If I lay siege to a place," says Vattel, "or only form the blockade, I have a right to hinder any one from entering, and to treat as an enemy whoever attempts to enter." And though this strictness has in some instances been departed from in modern times, yet in respect to neutrals, the only questions that arise are, whether the place is blockaded—and whether the blockade was sufficiently notified. To affect British ships or British merchants with the consequence of a breach of this blockade, three things must be proved—1st, the existence of an actual blockade; 2dly, the knowledge of the party; and 3dly, a violation of the blockade, either by ingress or egress. The whole body of international law on the subject may be found in the decisions of Sir William Scott, chiefly contained in the first volume of Robinson's "Admiralty Reports." From the law so lucidly laid down by that learned judge, it is clear that a declaration of blockade, unaccompanied by the fact of *the actual existence of the things in reality*, does not establish a blockade. When Admiral Jervis declared during the last war the West India Islands in a state of blockade, the Lords of Appeal held that as the fact did not support the declaration, a blockade could not be deemed legally to exist.

It was determined in the case of the Betsey" that a mere proclamation that a place is invested is insufficient to constitute a legal blockade. For that purpose it is necessary that the place should be invested by a competent force. The parties who formed the armed neutrality, and Russia, the principal power in the confederacy, understood blockade in this sense—namely, that there should be actually stationed at the place sufficient force to prevent the entry or exit of vessels. This doctrine completely harmonises with the decision of Sir W. Scott in the case of the Vrow Judith, heard before the Court of Admiralty in January, 1799. "A blockade," said the learned judge, "is a sort of "circumvallation round a place, by which "all foreign connection and correspondence "is, as far as human power can effect it, to "be entirely cut off." A limitation such as *this is essentially necessary* to prevent the abuse of the right of blockade, and the exercise of the greatest tyranny under the name of such right. When, by the Berlin decree of the 21st of November, 1806, the whole of the British islands was declared in a state of blockade, it is clear the essential circumstance—the presence of a sufficient force to maintain the blockade—was wanting in order to constitute its validity, and, so far as we can judge from the intelligence brought by the Trent, this necessary ingredient is wanting in reference to the blockade of Buenos Ayres. The attempt to blockade 1000 miles of coast with three small merchant steamers, the largest of which is commanded by an American skipper, seems scarcely less preposterous in 1853, than the attempt made seven and forty years previously in reference to the British Islands, by the Berlin decree. "It is necessary," says Sir William Scott, "that the evidence of a blockade should be clear and decisive, that there should "be complete intimation and notice of blockade," and can any one suppose that these requisites are supplied by Urquiza's notification and the presence of his three steamers? A declaration of blockade is a high act of sovereignty, and it is not in the power of any pretentate, legitimate or *de facto*, to extend it unduly in reference to British ships.

If Viscount Palmerston were at the Foreign Office, British merchants would find their just reclamations in reference to sham and paper blockades attended to, and proper principles proclaimed and enforced. But with an Aberdeen First Lord of the Treasury, and a Clarendon Principal Secretary for Foreign Affairs, we are not to look for spirit or vigour either in principle or in action—either in word or in deed.

[*Morning Herald.*]

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* 1st Robinson's Admiralty Reports, 93.

(*To the Editor of the British Packet.*)

Buenos Ayres, August, 1853.

Mr. Editor—

It would be advisable that the "British Packet," being a recognised public *medium*, should rap up occasionally, or two given to the rapping out of lies, be it understood, to inform us whether Russia *is* going to war or not. For the last Packet's news we find it was still doubtful whether Bruin would make a hash of Turkey, which, in my opinion, would be to cook his own goose, and that as far as he had gone he had given away plenty of sauces, supposing to be not at all sweet-hearted, although the gallant rooster was looking on sublimely watchful, and would admit of no *fowl* play. Don't you think that if England and Frenchee rooster was looking on sublimely watchful, and would admit of no *fowl* play. Don't you think that if England and Frenchee rooster was birds of a feather in this question, they will peck Bruin's eyes out? The affair seems to be nearly hatched, and I fear the result *will* be after all (Oh, oh!—excuse me!) a pitch-in (pigeon) pie.

Your's particularly,

"FEATHERS."

MONTHLY RETROSPECT.

Business has once more made a fair start. For the first time in nine dreary months, we can look back on commercial affairs with complacency, and forward with hope and some degree of confidence. The movement and animation of August has half obliterated the disasters of the late rebellion, and dissipated the thick gloom that beclouded the future. In this we may see the buoyant elasticity of youth. The sources of active disorder once removed, these young communities instantly throw off the lethargy that oppressed them, and start anew in the race of life, with renovated vigour and increased energy. As the frosts of winter retard vegetation, without affecting the vital principle, so wars and commotions in these young and vigorous communities, only cramp and defer social development for the time being, that it may appear all luxuriate, the moment the disturbing causes are removed. This we have witnessed oftener than once, in the course of the last twenty years; and judging from experience and analogy, we feel justified in believing, that the miracle of self-renovation is about to be repeated.

As yet the demand has been confined almost entirely to the Capital and rural districts of the Province: but as the latter, despite the contraband carried on during the siege, had been reduced to a very low ebb, a state approaching nudity, the call for immediate supplies has been general and urgent; and the quantity of goods cleared off, much greater than could have been expected. It is true part of this may still exist undisposed of in the country stores; but in the meantime they have changed hands; affording a seasonable and welcome relief to the importer and wholesale dealer, and are at last in contact with the actual consumers. The spell is broken; the train is in motion, and time, omnipotent and benefic time, will speedily restore the natural equilibrium.

The victims of the rebellion are now collecting the scattered remnants of their property; and fortunately for them the spring is at hand, with the wool-harvest, the wheat-harvest, the chief saladero season, and the subsidiary branches of industrial enterprise, that afford employment and circulate capital. In the country districts especially, where house-rents are unknown, and all the necessaries of subsistence cheap and easily accessible, a very few months, at this particular season, will restore the labouring classes to their normal condition, when their custom and consumption may be estimated at a fair average. Certain rural proprietors have suffered, in a way and to an extent, that forbids us to entertain the same sanguine hopes of their speedy or immediate recovery. A cattle breeding establishment once destroyed cannot be restored, except by a slow and progressive process, in which time is an indispensable element. Fortunately the number of the latter is comparatively small; and in their case there are certain compensating concomitants that deserve to be mentioned. During the last three years the number of black cattle in the Province has been seriously diminished; but the enhanced value of the remainder is a palpable compensation, to those who have been fortunate enough to preserve a remnant. At the same time, from the notorious increase of sheep, and a partial experience of what may be done by a more systematic agriculture, landed property has not only maintained its full value, but is steadily progressive, and according to our theory, must continue to advance indefinitely, in direct proportion to the increase of population, and the greater annual returns extorted from the soil by human skill and industry.

These considerations greatly attenuate our sympathy for the class referred to. A salutary change has been wrought upon them from extraneous causes; but we see no danger whatever to their social status, nor have we the slightest apprehension of any permanent depression or derangement of commercial interests. So far from regarding it as an abstract evil, we hail it, now that it has been effected, as a blessing in disguise. It is merely the temporary inconvenience experienced by thousands and tens of thousands in Europe, by the successive inventions and improvements in machinery, and the application of steam as a motive power. The plans of individuals may be deranged, and the transition state imbittered by much suffering and despondency, but in the end humanity, civilization and commerce are all great and certain gainers. This we have seen in many analogous cases; and this we confidently expect in the case under consideration. Our vast territorial extent, speaking at present of the Province of Buenos Ayres, and the exuberant and exhaustless resources of the soil, are the broad ground work, and safe guarantee of a stable and progressive commerce.

On the industrial classes of the Capital, the blow has fallen heavier. Exorbitant house rents, dearth of provisions, and in many cases a lack of employment, have all combined to cripple their resources; and a period of exertion and strict economy may be requisite to regain their former position, or clear away existing incumbrances. So far as they are concerned, we must reckon on a period of diminished consumption, longer or shorter in proportion to the extremities to which they were reduced; but fortunately much shorter than would be requisite in densely populated communities.

But in the middling and upper classes, the natural disposition to gayety and display, which gives so important an impulse to various branches of import commerce, already begins to show itself with an ardour, apparently enhanced by the temporary restraint to which it was condemned, by the political convulsions of which this City was the theatre. The theatre, the opera, concerts, balls, horse races, &c., are once more the order of the day; as if the votaries of pleasure were determined to indemnify themselves for the restraint and privations of the siege. We are not disposed to be cynical. These demonstrations of satisfaction and triumph are perfectly natural and proper; and though some of them, viewed in the light of a stern philosophy, may appear frivolous, they all tend to circulate money, animate trade, and ameliorate the condition of honest industry.

To meet these necessities and caprices, the stocks on hand are inadequate; not so much in quantity, as from a want of choice and variety. The principal causes of this derangement of assortments, we explained in a late retrospect. Some of the articles wanted here, may exist in deposit at Montevideo, or landed at the Rosario, Guaiguaychú, Corrientes, or the Capital of Paraguay. From Montevideo some articles may be procured for our immediate wants, but those that have strayed to the later destinations, like comets in eccentric orbits, are beyond controul and calculation.

These remarks are specially applicable to spring assortments; which we cannot hope to see fully remedied till the receipt of new and adequate supplies: and the partial scarcity in the interval may have a favourable effect upon prices, which have latterly ruled very low, compared with the general advance that has taken place in the first cost of manufactured goods.

At the same time there is an obvious deficiency of various staple articles; which must be felt severely, should free intercourse be reestablished with the Interior Provinces, as we fondly hope, and confidently expect. Up to this date very little has been done for these destinations; but present appearances indicate a speedy return to the trade and fraternal relations in which all are so greatly interested. Accordingly some inquiries are being made for the Inland Provinces; and a few transhipments have been effected for the littoral ports of the Republic of Paraguay. Gratifying and auspicious as the movement of the past month has been, it might perhaps have been still brisker, but for the general anticipation of a sweeping change in our import tariff; to which we shall have occasion to allude more at length, under another head.

A circumstance and gratifying fact, that deserves to be recorded, is the promptitude and efficacy with which the local dealers apply themselves to the liquidation of their liabilities to the Import Houses. Such progress has already been made, that all uneasiness on that once formidable score, has entirely disappeared. General confidence and credit have recovered their normal buoyancy. Coupled with the unexpectedly favourable course of the Money Market, this is a social phenomenon, of which few communities can boast, in the first weeks after so tremendous a crisis.

Thanks to the heavy arrivals from the Mediterranean, the United States and Brazil, the general market is once more abundantly supplied with secondary necessaries; and prices are fast tending to the peace equilibrium.

EXPORT PRODUCE—Our statement for August presents a very meagre result, and if there be a weak link in the chain of our future hopes, we fear it is this. Of hides and tallow, hitherto our great staples, we anticipate a reduced supply, not only for the current year, but for several years to come. The absolute scarcity of cattle, and the rapidly increasing value of breeding stock, equally lead us to this conclusion. Such is the bleak inheritance bequeathed to us by the late rebellion, and the political oscillations that preceded it. As yet there has not been time to ascertain the real state of the case, but in the mean time our fears greatly predominate.

Our wool, on the contrary, promises fair to make up part of the deficiency, and must soon occupy the first place in the list of our export articles. The prospects of the ensuing clip are everything that can be desired; and the high prices latterly realized, are the best guarantee that no pains or cost will be spared, in bringing it forward in the best possible condition. The time has come when a simultaneous effort must be made to extirpate the burr from the wool growing districts; which is now the only draw-back on this great national interest. Parties concerned should doll sense on the best means of accomplishing this, which the Public Authorities would doubtless sanction and enforce.

POLITICAL ASPECT—As the hurricane of war has expended its virulence, we are fully entitled to expect a period of calm and tranquillity. A thirsty and prolonged drought once has shown us, that revolutions and anarchy are a losing game to the communities at large; the few prizes in the great lottery being reserved exclusively for a very limited circle of military chiefs and desperadoes, who consult their own interests and safety, at the expense of their unfortunate instruments and victims. These lessons have been so often repeated, and in so loud and impressive a style during our late rebellion, that they are now familiar and palpable to the meanest capacity; and certainly cannot be forgotten or disregarded, during the lifetime of the present generation.

Peace, order, industry and enterprise are the felt necessities of our condition; and to this prevalent and universal conviction, personal pretensions and party interests must bend and conform. The race of political adventurers, who so readily degenerate into petty despots, expired without issue on the 13th July; for General Urquiza may be said to have survived himself, converted, like Lot's wife, into a pillar of salt, as a salutary memento to his own and all succeeding generations.

Of the probable march of the Interior Provinces, it is impossible yet to speak with any degree of certainty; but the note of this Government to that of Santa Fe, under date the 18th Aug., and recorded at length in our number of the 27th inst., declares for the pacific and fraternal policy that prevails in this Province; to which all the Sister Provinces, sooner or later, must adhere, if not from choice, from the force of necessity. We still hope that some form of a National Organization may be adopted; at least to the extent of securing free intercourse, and frank commercial relations. In the note referred to, Buenos Ayres says distinctly, that she is prepared to make every concession and reasonable sacrifice, to accomplish that important object, in which all are mutually and reciprocally interested.

But the measure of greatest importance to commercial interests, is the rumoured reduction of our Import Tariff to a uniform *ad valorem* duty of 5 or 6 per cent. on all importations; with absolute freedom to circulate in all directions, by land or water. Bearing in mind that our present scale averages from 19 to 30, and that certain articles range as high as 34 and 54 per cent., this would be a bold and decisive step; a measure of statesmanship and finance worthy of a Huskisson or a Peel. At present we can only enumerate a few of its prominent advantages.

It would simplify and expedite our Custom house transactions;—effectually put an end to contraband;—encourage and render innocuous a land transit to the Interior Provinces;—enable parties to make up small assortments for the Interior with much greater ease and advantage than can be done under the present system;—and, finally, render Buenos Ayres, what nature intended her, the common emporium, not only of the Argentine Republic, but of Paraguay and Bolivia.

It is perhaps too much to exact or expect this mighty boon from a Provisional Government; but the idea itself is felicitous, and must not be lost sight of. It would give an expansion and stability to co mmercial interests and relations, in the mere contemplation of which the imagination is lost and bewildered. Genius of Fulton! what triumphs of steam, electricity, immigration and prosperity will all follow in its train, as natural as necessary sequences. We are in the very bulo of a new era, and the great truths of political science begin to dawn upon our path. It is the appropriate occasion for our Statesmen and Legislators to study the free trade policy of a Great Britain; where it will be found at every step, that low duties, increased consumption, general contentment and large revenues, is the established and irreversible order of things.

A propos—As the rays of the sun may be intercepted by the intervention of an opaque body, so the following note of H. E. the Provisional Director of the Paraguayan Confederation, may be supposed to cast a shade of doubt on the proximate realization of our luminous theory; and for the benefit and government of whom it may concern, we now give it at length—

"The Provisional Director of the Argentine Confederation, &c. &c. &c.

San José, Aug. 14th, 1853.

To H. E. the Governor and Captain-General of the Province of Santa Fe, Don Domingo Crespo.

I received the note of Y. E. of date the 11th inst., and the observations which it submits to my consideration, as sensible, as the points embraced in it are interesting. By the Official and private communications which I addressed to your Excellency these last days, and which I presume now to have reached you, I have stated Y. E. must be sufficiently informed as to the light in which the Provisional Director regards the situation of the Confederation, the remedies it requires, and the obligations it imposes upon the Provincial Governments.

Our former relations with respect to the Province of Buenos Ayres, have undergone no change. The effort made by its own sons, to unite with the Argentine Confederation, and thereby place on a footing of peace and concord with its sisters, has proved abortive. Nevertheless, it appears that its Government, from supineness or for self-convenience is at present rather disposed to maintain pacific and commercial relations, than to hostilities against the Confederation. It is expedient not to throw difficulties in the way of these good dispositions, to which I have referred to the Government of Buenos Ayres. We will not make war upon them, from which we deliberately abstain; but we must not suffer provocations to it with impunity.

For this reason orders have been given for opening the Ports: therefore Y. E. ought to allow a free passage to the correspondence that reaches the Post Office of Rosario from Buenos Ayres, and vice versa: therefore, to desist from opposition or for self-convenience as at present rather disposed to maintain pacific and commercial relations, than to hostilities against the Confederation. It is expedient not to throw difficulties in the way of these good dispositions, to which I have referred to the Government of Buenos Ayres. We will not make war upon them, from which we deliberately abstain; but we must not suffer provocations to it with impunity.

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Y. E. should immediately order the observance of these dispositions, and their publication, that the Provinces may again see no loss, and also that they may reach the knowledge of the commercial body of Buenos Ayres.

If, as is natural in the anomalous position assumed by Buenos Ayres with regard to the other Provinces, some special stipulations, so necessary to the commerce and prosperity of all parties, should require some arrangements to modify and secure their innocent intercourse,—Buenos Ayres must attempt to adjust them with the National Authorities; and any condition or attempt that may be made to decline the recognition and high jurisdiction of said Authorities with respect to these matters, must not be conceded to by the Provincial Governments; but, on the contrary, Y. E. must repel them as insulting and offensive to the Authority which the Confederation has created by its own solemn act will, or to that which it may hereafter constitute, as offensive to the Nation which it represents.

God preserve Y. E. many years.

JUSTO J. DE URQUIZA."

BUENOS AYRES.

The pressure of active business has blunted the edge of political gossip. The accounts from all the rural districts are flourishing, and the harvest is perfectly satisfactory. Petty misdemeanours in the city and suburbs have become less frequent. On Sunday the Spanish Bull Fights were abolished, which reduces our armed force to the ordinary peace footing. The criminal trials advance slowly; and it would be improper, at this stage, to speculate on or anticipate their probable results. Most of the refugees, concerned in late rebellion, seem to prefer the territory of the Oriental Republic to that of Entre-Enos. It was reported, that Lagos and a few others had received orders to quit the Rosario; but we are kept in a state of blissful ignorance, as to the ongoings in these quarters, near at hand though they be. The existence or non-existence of the Constituent Congress, has become a matter of doubt; whilst our recent information with respect to the interior Provinces, is not only meagre but in some instances contradictory.

Amount of Produce shipped from the Port of Buenos Ayres from 28th July to 26th August, 1853.

	Great Britain.	France.	Germany.	Italy.	Spain.	Havana.	United States.	Brazil.	Pacific.	Total of Aug.	Total to Grand July.	Total.
Number of vessels	5				1	3	1	3		13	171	184
Tonnage	927				151	508	196	479		2254	38548	40789
Articles.												
Beef, jerked, quintals						10470		725		11195	113735	124930
" preserved hogsheads												
" " tins												
Bones	46770									46770	303410	350180
Do. tons											27	27
Feathers, bales											78	78
Do. arrobas												
Hair, bales								22		22	895	917
Do. serons											1457	1457
Do. arrobas											6284	6284
Hide cuttings, bales											457	457
" " quintals											90	90
Hides, ox & cow, salted	23749				599		349			24689	218691	253186
Do., do. dry					3484		2484			5968	683846	689814
Do. horse do.											7899	7899
" do. salted											296003	296003
Horns, ox and cow	27000							10000		37000	667202	704202
Skins calf, bales											52	52
" " dozens												
Do. deer, bales											22	22
" " dozens											24	24
Do. goat, bales								3		3	89	92
" " dozens											38	38
Do. nutria, bales											4	4
Do. do. dozens												
Do. sheep bales											1115	1115
" " dozens											51	51
Do. slunk calf, bales					3			3			140	143
Do. do. dozens											25	25
Tallow, pipes	1091							421		1512	9464	10976
Do. boxes											2280	2280
Do. serons											107	107
Wool, bales							136			136	14996	15132
Do. serons											595	595
Do. arrobas											6919	6919

Our Legislative Chamber is in recess; and public attention principally directed to the ensuing elections, fixed for the 8th inst. At a public Meeting of electors held on the 28th ult., some warmth of opinion was elicited; but milk and water compared with the riot and obstreperous abuse characteristic of British hustings, and the democratic polls of the Model Republic. No official list has been brought forward, and we believe the Government scrupulously abstains from all intervention, direct or indirect.

In keeping with its provisional and transition character, the Executive, very proper in our opinion, confines its attention to matters of urgency and measures of routine; which a few ardent spirits interpret as a lack of energy and enterprise. It would have been well for his own reputation, and for these Communities, if General Urquiza had observed the same temperance and delicacy in the exercise of the Provisional Authorization accorded him by the Compact of San Nicolas. In all cases of temporary delegation, there is greater danger in overdoing than underdoing; and in this view we dissent from the rather serious charges formerly and occasionally against the Government. It is too much to expect that the complications of a forty years anarchy and misgovernment can be adjusted in little more than as many days; or that men will undertake comprehensive measures of reform, that they know cannot be completed, that in fact can hardly be initiated, during their brief term of office.

TREATY FOR THE FREE NAVIGATION OF THE RIVERS PARANA AND URUGUAY, BETWEEN THE ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION, AND HIS MAJESTY, THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH.

In the name of the Holy Trinity.

H. E. the Provisional Director of the Argentine Confederation, and H. M. the Emperor of the French:—

Desiring to draw closer the bonds of friendship that happily exist between their respective States and Countries, and convinced that they can in no way more efficiently secure this result, than by adopting in common accord, all the means calculated to facilitate and develope their commercial relations—

Have resolved to fix by a Treaty, the conditions of the free navigation of the Rivers Parana and Uruguay, and thus to remove the obstacles that have hitherto embarrassed said navigation.

For this purpose they have named as their Plenipotentiaries, viz.

H. E. the Provisional Director of the Argentine Confederation, Mesers. Salvador M. del Carril and Jose Benjamin Gorostiaga.

And H. M. the Emperor of the French Chevalier de St. Georges, Commander of the Imperial Order of the Legion of Honor, Commander of the Imperial Order of Christ of Brazil, his Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in an extraordinary and special mission near the Argentine Confederation.

Who having changed their full powers, and found them in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles:

Art. 1st—The Argentine Confederation, in the exercise of its sovereign rights, permits the free navigation of the Rivers Paraná and Uruguay, in the whole extent of their course belonging to it, for the merchant vessels of all Nations, subject merely to the conditions established by this Treaty, and to the regulations sanctioned, or that may here-after be sanctioned by the National Authority of the Argentine Confederation.

2nd—In consequence said vessels shall be allowed to remain, load and unload, in the places and ports of the Argentine Confederation, duly licensed for the same.

3rd—The Government of the Argentine Confederation, wishing to afford every facility to the interior navigation, engages to maintain buoys and marks to signalize the principal.

4th—A uniform system shall be established by the competent Authorities of the Confederation, for the recovery of the Custom house duties, port dues, light house charges, police and pilotage throughout the whole course of the waters belonging to the Confederation.

5th—The High Contracting Parties, recognising that the island of Martin Garcia may from its position embarrass or impede the free navigation of the confluents of the River Plate, agree to employ their influence that the possession of said Island may not be retained or preserved by any State of the River Plate or its confluents, that has not given its adhesion to the principle of their free navigation.

9th—Should it happen, which Heaven forfend, that war should break out between any of the States, Republics or Provinces of the River Plate, or of its Confluents, the navigation of the Rivers Parana and Uruguay, shall remain free for the commerce of all Nations. There shall be no exception to this principle, but as regards munitions of war, such as arms of all kinds, powder, lead and cannon balls.

7th.—The power of becoming parties to the present Treaty, is expressesly reserved for H. M. the Emperor of Brazil, and for the Governments of Bolivia, Paraguay, and the Oriental State of the Uruguay, should they be disposed to apply its principles to the parts of the Paraná, Paraguay and Uruguay, in which they respectively possess fluvial rights.

8th. The principal objects contemplated in declaring the Rivers Paraná and Uruguay free for the commerce of the World, being the development of the commercial relations of the littoral States, and the fomenting of immigration, it is agreed that no favor or immunity shall be recognised to the Flag or Commerce of any other Nation, that shall not be equally extensive to those of H. M. the Emperor of the French.

9th.—The present Treaty shall be ratified by H. E. the President of the Argentine Confederation in the term of two days from the date, and shall be presented for its approbation to the first Legislative Congress of the Confederation; and by H. M. the Emperor of the French within the term of fifteen months.

The ratifications shall be exchanged within 18 months, at the place of residence of the Government of the Argentine Confederation.

In testimony whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries, have signed this Treaty, and sealed it with the seal of their arms:

Done at San José de Flores, on the 10th day of July, 1853.

[Signed] SALVADOR M. DEL CARRIL.
LE CHEVALIER DE ST. GEORGES.
JOSE BENJAMIN GOROSTIAGA.

Note—Those with England and the United States are of the same tenor.

LATE BLOCKADE—We recommend attention to a sensible article on this subject, from the "Morning Herald." Nor can we help regretting that the correspondence exchanged between the Foreign Agents and the Foreign Committee, has been so long delayed; as it would have afforded the public press in Europe sure data in estimating the merits of a question, that may yet nearly affect the rights and interests of those young communities. It is highly expedient that such questions should be thoroughly discussed, and set at rest for ever. It is too much, as we have seen, to depend on the accidental good sense or good faith of individuals.

The treaties of the 10th and 27th July, supply a luminous comment on the conduct of certain public Agents; who disregarded every present right and interest, in the prosecution of a nefarious object; which, we yet feel satisfied, their respective Governments will repudiate and disown; and we respectfully suggest, that the Foreign Community, in its corporate capacity, should stamp the proceeding with the indelible stigma of its public reprobation. "Honesty is the best policy," and it is at once justifiable and exasperating, to see the present and prospective interests of such a Community, sacrificed to the whim or vindictive spite of men, who by forgetting the laws of dignity, compromise that of the Governments and Communities they so unworthily represent. It is proper, in our opinion, that the united voice of the Association should be heard aloud and distinctly, on this solemn and momentous occasion. Our vote at least, as an Association, must always be in favor of truth, right and justice.

PUBLIC ORDER—The reports of night assaults, by rather numerous, and apparently organized parties, in the suburbs, and the adjoining country districts, are disagreeably frequent; and we feel bound to say that the fact, for the double purpose of fixing the attention of the Police Authorities, and warning pacific residents to be on their guard against those harpies. The favorite time seems to be the evening, and early part of the night, before the ordinary patrols go out. In certain situations, it will be well to shut up early, and have some fire arms in a state of constant readiness.

There are also rumours of a partial insubordination on board the Provincial Squadron; that must be put down with a firm and energetic hand.

SYNOPSIS OF OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

[To facilitate reference we prefix the date of their publication in the "Tribuna."]

Aug. 27th—Circular to the Ministers, ordering their punctual attendance at the funeral obsequies to be celebrated on the 6th September, in honor of the late Brigadier Pinto, and other Chiefs, Officers and soldiers who fell in the late glorious defence of the City Buenos Ayres:—Masters of ceremony, Don Santiago Calzadilla in the Civil Department, and Colonel José Olaguer Feliu, in the Military.

Aug. 29th—Inventory of the Stamp Office at the end of July.

Decrees appointing Don Bernardo Blanco Gonzalez Consul, and Don Dionisio Blanco Gonzalez, Vice Consul of Buenos Ayres, at the City of Cadiz.

Decree thanking the Commission for the payment of the Forces, for their gratuitous services, and ordering the payment of $1610, to cover losses sustained in the forwarding of said Commission: leaving a balance of $13,390, due to said Commissioners, in favor of the Hospitals or other Public Charities.

Sept. 1st—Note of the Executive to the Hon. Chamber of Representatives, remitting the Treaties of the 10th and 27th July, by which General Urquiza pretends to cede the Island of Martin Garcia; with the corresponding protest of the Government of Buenos Ayres. In another column we give the Treaty at length; reserving the Protest for our next.

Sept. 2d—Note from the President of the Supreme Court of Justice, recommending a simplification of the steps preliminary to the intervention of Protestants; the Consuls, in the case of minors, to state whether or not parents or guardians are conformable, and that the solemnization of the act be certified by a Notary Public, in terms of law: which suggestions are approved and ratified.

To CORRESPONDENTS—A long and interesting communication from Mr. McVicar is inevitably deferred for another week; which we regret the less as the public attention is at present preoccupied with the ensuing elections.

A communication on the "Foreign Races" we consider inopportune: besides, when parties wish to preserve a strict *incognito* they adopt the last letters of the alphabet, as, X. Y. Z.—As a general rule, we must remind all parties of the propriety and convenience of a real signature; when by no means implies the necessity of its publication.

A PRAYER FOR THE MILLION.

God of the mountain, God of the storm,
God of the flowers, God of the worm!
Hear us and bless us,
Forgive us, redress us!
Breathe on our spirits thy love and thy heal-
[ing;
Teach us content with thy Fatherly dealing.
Teach us to love thee,
To love one another, brother his brother;
And make us all free:
Free from the shackles of ancient tradition,
Free from the censure of man for his neigh
[bor;
Help us each one to fulfill his true mission,
And show us 'tis manly, 'tis god-like to la-
[bor.
God of the darkness, God of the sun,
God of the beautiful, God of each one!
Clothe us and feed us,
Illume us and lead us:
Show us that avarice holds us in thrall;—
That the land is all-thine, and thou givest to
[all.
Scatter our blindness;
Help us to do right, all the day and the night;
To love mercy and kindness.
Aid us to conquer mistakes of the past;
Show us our future, to cheers us and
[arm us,
The upper, the better, the mansions thou hast:
And, God of the grave! that the grave
[cannot harm us.

EXPORTS—Sept. 2.

Hides, duty 1 dol. each.
Dry Munkees, narrow without hair, 28 a
30 lbs., pesant of 35 lbs.....
Do. do. do. do. do. do. 40 a 41 rls.all
Do. do. do. cow, 22 lbs.... do. 39 a 40 "
Do. do. do. colts, 25 "
27 lbs..... — a 34 "
Hides, for Spain, 25 lbs..... scarce 41 a 42 "
Do. N. America, $1 ..... 38 a 39 rls. all.
Do. of all sizes, from carts ..... 80 a 85 curry.
Do. of low weights, say aver. 17 lbs. ..... none
Do. calf skins, say do. 10 lbs. ..... none
Os hides salted, 60 a 65 lbs. per 60 lbs. no. 32 a 34 rls. all.
Cow do. ..... do. do. 31 a 32
Horse do. dry, each ..... 15 a 16
Do. do. salted a of 32 a 42 lbs. rls. all. 10 a 114
Nutria, per 1 doz. duty each, pesada 35 lbs. 8 a 80
Skins, duty 4 $
Bleesy, worst, mixed, per 30 bal. 3 common 72 a 75
Nutria, per lb. ..... no o...
Wool, duty free.
Ordinary, dusty, per 25 lbs. ..... 22 a 25
Do. washed ..... 38 a 42
Merizzo, dirty, " ..... 30 a 40
Do. washed " ..... 50 a 65
Fine, dirty " ..... 45 a 55
Do. washed " ..... 70 a 90
Combova, salted ..... ride silver 33 a 34
Horse hair, duty 4 $
" Short, arroba ..... 45 a 50
" mixed " ..... 55 a 70
" long, " ..... combing 1 a 130
Cow hair, clean ..... 55 a 60
Tallow, rendered, duty 4 $
" with grease, arroba (of 17 $ per oz.) 15 a 16 in pipes
" sure " do. do. $16 a 16 $ 25 a 26 in hogs.
Hide cuttings, garras, duty 4 $, salt, baled ..... a 42
Horns, duty 4 $ 100, mix..... prime..... 1100 a 1200
Inferior do. ..... 600 a 700
Do. Cow ..... 600 a 700
Ostrich feathers, duty 4 $ ..... 250 a 300
Long bucks, bones.....
Do. white woolen ..... a 5
Do. white loose " ..... 12 a 14
Do. white loose " ..... 6 a 7
Jerked beef, duty 4 $ 40 ..... 68 a 72
Bones, skin & marrow 4 $ p. mil. ..... 90 a 110
Manes, grass, ... ride silver 8 a 14
Goat skins, per dozen scarce ..... 24 a 25 rls. all.

All the above prices are silver as based on $17 per oz.

EXCHANGE—Sept. 3.

Spanish Dollars and Patacones..... 19
Patriot doubloons..... 4 295
Spanish do..... 4 296
Bills on England, per sterling..... 66a. 1 66d
Currency..... per dol. 2 11-16d.
Do. Montevideo..... par à $ prem
France, per doubloon ..... — à 81 fr.
United States, do. ..... 2 $ dict.
Rio Janeiro..... 14 $ prem.
The highest price of Patriot doubloons during the week 294
The lowest 2994
Highest rate of exchange on England during the week 66d 3d per oz. Lowest 66d.

The amount of Exchange passed for the Packet we estimate at £130,000.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

ARRIVALS.

August 26.

"Amazonas," Brazilian war steamer.

August 27.

"Alert," American schooner, 136 tons, Caulfield, from Salem 26th June, Pernambuco 5th inst., to H. J. Ropes, with 235 barrels flour.

"Marie Pauline," French barque, from Gualeguaychú, with country products for Marseilles and Cette.

August 28.

"Water Witch," American war steamer from Montevideo 26th inst.

August 29.

"San José," Spanish brig, 230 tons, J. Gale, from Paraguá 13th, Montevideo 27th inst., to Cibils, with 1799 tercios yerba, 247 bags rice, 14 pipes aguardiente, 29 dozens walking sticks.

"Amnistia," Spanish brig, 176 tons, P. Aalsina, from Montevideo 28th inst., to Freyer brothers, in ballast.

"Mongo," Spanish barque, 265 tons, J. Pares, from Liverpool 27 May, Montevideo 25th inst., to J. Steward & Co.

"Manto," American barque, 280 tons, C. Stinson, from Boston 3rd June, to Zimmermann & Co., with 50 boxes chairs, 120,376 feet lumber, 200 barrels rice, 400 do sugar, 35 do starch, 4 half do. corn meal, 17 boxes shoes, 45 bundles shingles, 139 bales wicking.

"Ackbar," Russian schooner, 136 tons, J. Aspagren, from Hamburg 13th June, Montevideo 26th inst., to J. N. Bieber & Co.

"Eolo," Brazilian brigantine of war, from Montevideo 28th inst.

August 30.

August 31.

"Graciosa Adelayda," National brigantine, 120 tons, A. Gambaro, from Montevideo 30th inst. Passengers 31.

September 1.

"O. J. Hayes," American barque, 413 tons, Beauvais, from New York 2nd July, Montevideo 30th ult., to J. J. Hayes and Co.

"Rio Uruguay", Oriental steamer R. G. Panasco, from Montevideo 31st ult. Passengers. 110.

September 2.

"Luduvic," French barque, 257 tons, Lotellier, from Salado 29th August, to Delisle brothers, with a cargo of country produce.

SAILINGS.

August 27.

"Rama Negra," National brigantine, for Montevideo.

"General Pinto," National war steamer, for Montevideo.

"7 de Marzo," British schooner, for Patagonia, dispatched S. Soriano, with a cargo of foreign products.

"Abbotsford," American brig, for Rio Janeiro, dispatched by F. Cibils, in ballast.

"Amazonas," Brazilian war steamer, for Montevideo.

August 30.

"Amazonas," Portuguese barque, for Brazil, dispatched by J. C. Meyrelles, with 3050 quintals jerked beef.

August 31.

"Kerelaw," British ship, for Liverpool, dispatched by Dickson & Co., with 51222 salted ox and cow hides, 3132 do. horse do., 503 dry ox and cow do., 31 calf skins, 73 do. slunk, calf do., 400 pipes and 27 half do. tallow, 115 bales wool, 20 bags do., 4 bales sheep skins, 2 do. hair, 16,000 horns, 90,000 bones.

"Socare," Sardinian brig, for Rio Janeiro, dispatched by Viale & Co., with 120 arrobas tallow, 131 pipes, 10 half do. and 7 quarter casks mares grease.

"Charles S. Olden," American barque, for Rio Janeiro, dispatched by Tomkison & Co., in ballast.

"Marie Pauline," French barque, for Marseilles & Cette.

Water Witch," American war steamer, for Paraguay and intermediate ports.

"Maria Adelayda," Sardinian brigantine of war, for Montevideo.

September 1.

"Prince," British mail steamer, Capt. W. Valley, for Montevideo and Rio Janeiro, with the mail, for Southampton.

September 2.

"Elizabeth Means," American barque, for New York, dispatched by Dickson and Co., with 3127 dry ox and cow hides, 1500 salted do. do., 6,000 horns, 190 bales wool, 20 do. and 70 chiguas hair, 5 bales sheep skins.

"Lorenzo," Spanish brig, for Havana, dispatched by Lezica and Sons.

"Lusignia," Sardinian polacre, for Marseilles, dispatched by B. Delfino, with 5823 dry ox and cow hides, 1311 salted do. do., 23 bags hair.

"Maria José," Brazilian brig, for Brazil, dispatched by N. Martinez and Sons, with 2026 quintals jerked beef, 50 dry ox and cow hides.

"2 de Emilio," Spanish brig, for Havana, dispatched by Zumaran and Co., with 3575 quintals jerked beef, 50 dry hides.

"Pezinka," Spanish polacre, for Havana, dispatched by N. Martinez and Sons, with 2870 quintals jerked beef.

"Julia," Brazilian brigantine, for St. Catherine's, dispatched by the Captain, in ballast.

"Pepito," Spanish brig, for Havana, dispatched by E. Ochoa & Co., with 2300 quintals jerked beef, 282 hides tallow.

"Deux Clementines," French brig, for Cette, dispatched by J. B. Canard.

"Ana," Brazilian brig, for Brazil, dispatched by Lezica & Co., with 100 pipes tallow, 22 do. salted tongues.

"Belizario," Brazilian brig, for Parnaguá, dispatched by J. M. Sousa, in ballast.

"Rio Uruguay," Oriental steamer, for Montevideo.

"Imperial Marinero," Brazilian corvette, for Montevideo.

Shipping Memorandum.

Arrived at Bayonne, June 5th, Coralie, hence 24th May; at Marseilles, June 7, Chasseur, hence March 22; June 17, Nativité de Maria, hence April 1; June 18, Sant. Borgio, hence March 23; at Barcelona, June 7, Chronometro, hence Feb. 10; at Antwerp, June 7, La Plata, hence 21st March; June 11, Moller, hence March 11; June 14, Pita, hence March 24; June 23, Phœnix, hence April 21; June 27, Adelheid, hence April 16; at Havre, June 8, Grecian, hence Feb. 27; at Liverpool, June 15, Richmond, hence April 10; June 22, Sappho, hence 22nd April; June 26, Hibbert, hence 9th Feb.; at Genoa, June 12, Delfino, hence 22d March; at the Schield, June 14, Ida, hence 5th April; at Gravesend June 16, George Reynolds, hence 29th March; Anne and Sophia, hence 31st March; June 28, Maria Teresia, hence 10th April; June 30, Peter Senn, hence 12th April; at Cette, June 18, Frederich Eugenie, hence 29th March; at Santander, June 30, Lola, hence 1st May; at Havre, June 30, St. Francois, hence 7th May.

Vessels sailed for Buenos Ayres.
From Havre, June 13, Universel; from Hamburg, June 15, Friedrich Earnst; from Liverpool, June 16, Ferris.

Vessels loading for Buenos Ayres,
At Liverpool, for Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, Thomazin, Manuelita, Star, Manolo, Wilton Wood; at London, for Montevideo and B. A., Celeritas, Fidele; at Havre, for Montevideo and B. A., Guarani; at Bordeaux, for Montevideo and B. A., Palmier.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR
BRITISH—Steamer Trident.
" Steamer Vixen.
SPANISH—Corvette Luisa Fernanda.
BRAZILIAN—Corvette Doña Francisca.
" Corvette Imperial Marinero
" Barque Berenice.
" Steamer Paracense.
" Steamer Thetis.
SARDINIAN—Corvette Aguila.
" Brigantine Maria Adelayde

ADVERTISEMENTS.

SHIPPING LIST
OF
J. M. LAWSON,
Licensed Ship Broker.
For England and the Continent.
Passengers only.
The new fast-sailing A. I. Hanoverian brig
"J. H. HEYD, RN," 210 tons,
Capt. Haeslop, has excellent accommodations for passengers and will meet quick dispatch. s.3
Consignees Messrs. D. T. Visser & Co.
For Antwerp.
Passengers only.
The fine A. I. fast-sailing Russian schooner
"ACKBAR," 140 tons,
Capt Aspgreen. Her accommodations for passengers are superior. s.3.
Consignees Messrs. J. N. Bieber & Co.
For Rio de Janeiro.
The A. I. Brazilian ship
"THEODORE," 420 tons,
Captain Fonseca. Has a considerable part of her cargo engaged, and can still receive cargo on freight. s.3.
Consignee S. Soriano, Esq.
For Marseilles and Genoa.
The A. I. Sardinian brig
"BRASILEIRO," 172 tons,
Capt. Vinelli, has only room for about 50 tons of cargo,and will be dispatched without delay. s.3.
Consignees Messrs. N. Martinez & Sons.
For Montevideo.
The new packet schooner
"ERNESTO," 80 tons,
Will sail the 8th inst. for said destination, and can receive cargo.
Apply to
J. M. LAWSON,
Licensed Ship Broker,
No. 14 Calle Reconquista.

For sale.
A few casks superior London draught Ale.
s.3—1c. Apply to Bayley Brothers.

Fine Holland Gin.
Despatched, or in bond, for sale, in lots to suit purchasers at the store of J. MOORE,
s.3—3p. 29, Reconquista.

Notice.
The creditors of the late firm of Anderson, Weller & Co., and Anderson, Macrea & Co, are hereby requested to present their documents of credit against said firme, for examination by the trustees appointed by the creditors, at the house of Mr. D. Gifford, No. 105 Calle Piedad, within 6 days from date.
September 2, 1853. s.3—1p.

Edward Oltmann,
Dentist,
Calle Merced, No. 103.
Has the honour to tender his services to the public in all branches of his Art, as well for cleaning, as for filling teeth without causing any pain, as also for placing artificial teeth, whether single or complete sets, with so much perfection as not to be distinguished from natural teeth and without the least inconvenience for mastication. Consequently these artificial teeth replacing perfectly the natural ones, contribute not only to beautifying the appearance but also to the improvement of mastication, and finally serve to render the pronounciation perfect. Sept.3—3p.

For Sale,
At G. & H. Mackern's, 20, Calle San Martin. the following Engravings, viz:—
Stealing a March.
Wren Testimonial.
The Benefactress.
Deer Hound.
Polish Exiles.
Rev. Dr. Chalmers.
Prince Charles Entry.
Do. after Culloden.
Covenanters Communion.
Parliament (old) Square.
Slave Market
The Golfers.
Helen Faucit.
Windsor Castle.
Who goes there
Young Naturalist.
Wellington Statue.
Ancient Mariner.

NOTICE TO MERCHANTS.

At the Office No. 73, Calle Defensa, will be found on Sale, PRINTED CUSTOM HOUSE FORMS of various descriptions, such as Manifest, Copia Factura, Transfer Certificates, &c., &c.

GREAT HESSIAN STATE

LOAN OF 6,725,000 Dollars,
To be reimbursed with
16,588,510 Dollars,
or
2,400,000 Pounds Sterling.

This Loan is guaranteed by the Government,and contracted by the eminent Banking House of Messrs. M. A. Von Rothschild and Sons, in Frankfort-on-the-Maine. The following capital Prizes must be gained, viz:—

14 of	40,000	dollars.
22 "	36,000	"
24 "	32,000	"
60 "	8,000	"
60 "	4,000	"
60 "	2,000	"
120 "	1,500	"
180 "	1,000	"

&c. &c. The smallest Prize is 55 dollars.
The next drawing will take place in December ,1853.
The Price of Shares is as follows :—

One Share for	£1 Sterling.
Six do. for	£5 "
Thirteen Shares for	£20 "
Thirty do.	£10 "
Sixty-five Shares for	£40 "

Remittances can be made in Bank Notes, Bills or Drafts on Europe, &c. Each Shareholder will receive the Prospectus, with full particulars; and after the Drawing the List of the successful Numbers, which will also be published in the leading Journals. The Prizes will be paid in Cash at Frankfort-on-the-Maine, Paris, London, New York, or any city in the world.

☞ Apply without delay to Messrs. J. A. Schwarzschild & Sons, Bankers, Frankfort-on-the-Maine, Germany, or their House, Messrs. A. Schwarzschild & Co., 60, Lombard Street, London. Remittances which arrive too late will be returned to the sender, or if he prefers it, shares for the following drawing will be forwarded.

Prospectuses may be seen at the Office of this paper.
june 25—12c.

Notice.
JAEGGLI and DIAVET
Have the honour of informing the British residents of this town and country, that they have opened a new establishment as Watch Makers,&in Clock Poofaction, No. 55.
They have also a large stock of jewellery of the latest designs and highly finished, which they offer to the ladies at very moderate prices.
The following certificate, which Mr. John Roskell gave to Mr. Diavet, will prove sufficiently his capability.
[Certificate.]
"Liverpool, December, 1852.
"The bearer of this, Mr. Isidoro Diavet, a native of France, worked in our employ for upwards of eleven years; and strongly recommend him as fully capable of undertaking any branch of watchmaking. And also recommend him as a gentleman, wishing him every success in his new undertaking.
"I subscribe myself his friend and patron.
(Signed) "John Roskell,
"late Robt. Roskell & Son."

On Sale at 20 Calle San Martin,
HYDRO-ELECTRIC
VOLTAIC CHAINS,
for the cure of Rheumatism, Nervous disorders, &c., &c.
Prospectuses with directions for use to be had gratis.

For Antwerp.
The remarkably fine first class regular trader Belgian brig "INFATIGABLE," Captain Cordier, has already engaged and on board a considerable portion of her cargo, and will have quick dispatch.
Early application for the remainder of her cargo is requested. Apply to
Adol Van Praet, Consignee,
Calle Belgrano, No. 66.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

Rates established by the Captain of the Port August 13, 1853, viz :—

A whale boat to or from the Inner Roads, with a single passenger, trunk and mattrass	$ 50
Do. do. with a cart-load of luggage	60
Do. do. with 3 cart-loads do.	100
Various persons in same boat, with trunk and mattrass, each	20
Do. do. without luggage, each	10
A whale-boat to or from the "Canal" with one passenger and luggage	150
Do. do. by various persons, each with trunk and mattrass, each...	30

In the event of additional hands being required from bad weather, an extra charge to be stipulated in conformity with the preceding scale.

To be Sold,
At San Vicente, 1132 Sheep and Lambs and 14 head of tame cattle. Apply to Andrew Murtogh on the Estancia of Messrs. George and Henry Bell, San Vicente.

"UNCLE TOM'S CABIN"
OR
"La Cabaña del Tio Tom."

The favorable reception and wide spread circulation which this interesting little work has had, both in Europe and America, having been translated into all the living languages, is a sufficient recommendation of its merits, and, therefore requires no special notice in this place.
The Spanish version of it which has been announced as being in the Press is now completed, and is offered for sale at $5 each No., or $20 per copy taking the whole work at once.
Commercial Printing Office,
Defensa, No. 75.

Foreign Amateur Racing Society.
Spring Meeting.
The Committee will meet on Tuesday 6th proximo, to form the *Programme* of the ensuing Races; and, being desirous to improve these as much as possible, beg to invite the subscribers to communicate to the Secretary of the Committee, whatever suggestions they may consider of a tendency to promote the object in view.
The "Spring Meeting" will take place on or about the 10th of November.
Foreign Club,
Calle San Martin,
August 26. s.27—2c

THE ROAD TO HEALTH!
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.
CURE OF A DISORDERED LIVER AND BAD DIGESTION.
Copy of a Letter from Mr. R. W. Kirkus, Grocer, of Prescot Street, Liverpool, dated 6th June, 1851.
To Professor Holloway,
Sir,—Your Pills and Ointment have stood the highest on our sale list of Proprietary Medicines for some year. A customer, to whom I can refer for any enquiries, desires me to beg you'll forward a gallon of her case. She had been troubled for years with a disordered liver, and bad digestion. On the last occasion, however, the violence of the attack was so alarming, and the inflammation set in so severely, that doubts were entertained of her not being able to live up under it; fortunately she was induced to try your Pills and she informs me that after the first, and each succeeding dose, she had great relief. She continued to take them, and although she used only three Boxes, she is now in the enjoyment of perfect health. I could have sent you many more cases, but the above, from the *severity of the attack*, and the speedy cure, I think, speaks much in favour of your astonishing Pills. [Signed] R. W. KIRKUS.
AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF RHEUMATIC FEVER, IN THE STOMACH OF A PERSON 84 YEARS OF AGE.
Copy of a Letter inserted in the Hobart Town Courier, of the 1st March, 1851, by Major J. Welch.
Margaret M'Connigan, nineteen years of age, residing at New Town, had been suffering from a violent rheumatic fever for upwards of two months, which had entirely deprived her of the use of her limbs; during this period she was under the care of a medical gentleman most men in Hobart Town, and by them her case was considered hopeless. A friend of mine prevailed upon her to make use of Holloway's Pills, which she consented to do, and in an incredible short space of time they effected a perfect cure. Her case is one that is truly astonishing.
STOMACH OF A PERSON 84 YEARS OF AGE.
From Messrs. Thew & Son, Proprietors of the Lynn Advertiser, a cure remarkable for the following statement—August 2nd, 1851.
To Professor Holloway.
Sir,—I have to return my testimony to the good effects of Holloway's Pills. For some years I suffered severely from a pain and tightness in the stomach which was also accompanied by a shortness of breath, that prevented me from walking about. I am 84 years of age, and notwithstanding my advanced state of life, these Pills have so revived me, that I am desirous that others should be made acquainted with their virtues. I have derived, by their means, comparatively active, and can take exercise without inconvenience or pain, which I could not do before.
[Signed] HENRY COE, North Street, Lynn, Norfolk.
These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints.

Ague	Indigestion
Asthma	Jaundice
Bilious Complaints	Liver Complaints
Blotches on the Skin	Lumbago
Bowel Complaints	Piles
Colics	Rheumatism
Constipation of the Bowels	Retention of Urine
Consumption	Scrofula, or King's Evil
Debility	Sore Throats
Dropsy	Stone and Gravel
Dysentery	Secondary Symptoms
Erysipelas	Tic Douloureux
Female Irregularities	Tumours
Fevers of all kinds	Ulcers
Fits	Venereal Affections
Gout	Worms of all kinds
Head-ache	Weakness, from what ever cause, &c. &c.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar, London), and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the British Empire, and of these of Buenos Ayres; also wholesale and retail by Mr. Eastman, in pots and boxes at . . . . .
☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.
N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder, are affixed to each Box.

PETER BOURSE,
Surgeon Dentist,
[Of New York.]
Would respectfully inform his friends and the public of Buenos Ayres, that he intends visiting Buenos Ayres to practice his profession for a short time, in the course of a few weeks.
Montevideo, Aug. 8, 1853.

PILOTAGE—Vessels drawing 10 feet, *Burgos*, pay 40 Spanish dollars, $50, for first 13 feet; 14, 15, 16, 130; 17, 150; 18, 180; 19, 200; 20, 210, and 21 feet 260 Spanish dollars. 5ch. 100 ft. English equal to 1 ft. Burgos; 100 ft. French equal to 113 ft. Burgos; 100 ft. Norwegian equal to 118 ft. Burgos; and 100 ft. Swedish to 106 ft. Burgos measurement. Un palmo palmo equal to nine and two-fifths Spanish inches.
All vessels, excepting pilchers, if requiring a pilot to enter the inner roads, 200 dols. currency. When leaving, whether taking a pilot or not, they are to pay the fee 200 dols. currency. Any vessel that may enter the inner roads without a pilot and wishing to be moored or to change anchorage, must pay the

MERCHANT VESSELS from sea in the Port of Buenos Ayres on the 2nd inst.

Date of Arrival.	Vessels & Captains Names	Consignees.	Tons.
	BRITISH		
Nov. 10	Bg. Hugh, Fitzgerald	J. G. Smith & Co	211
July 13	Bg. Eliza, Richards	J. MacDonald	231 English
" 16	Bk. Neptune, Lefevre	Dreblow Brothers	287 Liverpool
" "	Sch. President, Newman	To order	155 Bugle
" 17	Bg. Vivid, Tyrer	Wilkinson, Fair & Co	173 London
" 24	Bg. Breeze, Chally	Drabble brothers	173 "
" 29	Bk. Rising Sun, Dryden	Armstrong	334 "
" 26	Bg. Eliza, Baldwin	J. Bell & Co	192 "
	AMERICAN.		
June 28	Bk. Jefferson, Wood	J. Spurr	350
July 5	Bk. Liberia Packet, White	Freyer brothers	331
" 5	Bk. Maria, Lehin	Gowland & Co	299
"	Pilot-boat Arctic, Hunt	Martinez & Sons	97
Aug. 13	Bk. Hat of Lloyd	Zimmermann & Co	401
" 14	Bk. Manchester, Upton	H. J. Sopes	401
" 26	Bg. Amos M. Eaton, Cobb	Becher, Preus & Co	218
" 26	Bk. Leo, Alexander	J. H. Hale	346
" 27	Sch. Alert, Cauliford	H. J. Sopes	136
" 29	Bk. Mexico, Stimson	Zimmermann & Co	384
Sept. 1	Bk. O. J. Hayes, Beauvais	O. J. Hayes & Co	413
	FRENCH.		
July 29	Bk. Meloire, Dronaux	Llavallol & Son's	326
Aug. 1	Bk. Soleil, Rouver	Bunge, Borneield & Co	238
	SPANISH		
Nov. 22	Bg. Piero, Gnarisbo	Llavallol & Sons	217
Feb. 3	Bk. Rosa, do	J. Smullins	148
" 14	Bk. Mariana, Segui	M. Murrieta	243
June 2	Sch. Dolores, Vidal	Llavallol & Sons	137
" 27	Bk. San Narcisa, Domin ch	Llavallol & Sons	241
July 14	Bg. Asuncion, Gonzalez	Llavallol & Sons	344
July 16	Bg. Arrocena de Emilio, Costas	Santamaria & Co	270
" 17	Bk. Mariquita, Ferrer	Llavallol & Sons	325
" 17	Bg. Vencedor, Rosas	Llavallol & Sons	235
" 17	Bg. Julio, Sosa	Ygr. Ibd & Sons	221
" 17	Bk. Jo-nAgustin, D-minck	F. Ribarola	236
" 25	Pol. Prieto, Rosa	E. Ochoa & Co	179
" 24	Bg. Dos Amigos, Muniz	F. Bunge	212
" 2	Sp. Polo, Perez	S. Soriano	216
"	Bk. San Andres, Rodriguez	Llavallol & Sons	300
" 12	Bg. Manuel, Garcia	Zumaran & Co	155
" 14	Bg. Josefa, Ramos	Llavallol & Sons	174
" 14	Bg. Dorado, Barat	Llavallol & Sons	94
" 23	Bg. Salvador, Alfaro	E. Ochoa & Co	170
" 25	Pol. Union, Cores	E. Ochoa & Co	170
" 26	Sch. Pepe, Marin	Llavallol & Sons	154
" 26	Sch. Rosa, Sosa	E. Ochoa & Co	79
" 29	Bg. San Jose, Gallo	F. Cisile	231
" 29	Bg. Alcalde, Iturbe	Freyer Brothers	212
" 29	Bk. Mongo, Pares	J. Steward & Co	265
	SARDINIAN.		
June 28	Bgn. Italia Libre, Rebarano	Ocampo & Co	61
July 7	Bg. Hieria, Vinelli	A. Capelo	139
" 17	Bg. Argentina, Sarlori	F. Bunge	172
" 23	Bg. Brasileiro, Vinelli	Martinez & Sons	172
	HANOVERIAN.		
Aug. 21	Bg. J. H. Heydt, Jo-ephus	Visser & Co	41
	DANISH.		
Aug. 1	Lug. Margaretha, Bremer	Bunge, Borneel & Co	78
"	14 Sgn. Hesselm, Hooke	Ortes, Rosenthal & Co	98
	BREMEN.		
July 25	Bk. Hohenstaufen, Hooke	Duguid Barton & Co	272 England
	HAMBURG.		
July 15	Bg. Ora, Gronemann	Bunge, Borneield & Co	145 Antwerp
" 31	Bg. Ernestine, Moller	Trausen & Co	150
Aug. 14	Eine & Louise, Popp	J. N. Bieber & Co	185
	RUSSIAN.		
Aug. 29	Sch. Ackbir, Aspegren	Bieber & Co	135
	BRAZILIAN.		
June 28	Bk. Norma, Torilly	Lezica & Co	224
July 26	Sp. Theodora, Fonseca	J. Sopes	221
" 29	Bg. Atala, Vi conzo	To order	187
" 29	Bgn. Mirlenia, Marques	Lezica & Co	149
" 31	Bg. Belzario, Santos	To order	239
" 29	Sch. Ariel, Silva	To order	90
Aug 14	Bk. Rafina, Perez	Llavallol & Sons	303
" 22	Bk. Sandade, Reyes	Martinez & Sons	345
" 22	Bg. Soares, Antonio	C. Martinez	187
" 26	Bg. Principe, Soares	F. Boxeroo	223
	BELGIAN.		
July 25	Bg. Infatigable, Cordier	Van Peel	241 Antwerp
Aug. 21	Bg. Windhond, Beckmann	P. A. Carranza	203

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

For Sale at No. 44, Calle Santa Clara—
One 8 horse power, portable Thrashing Machine, on 4 wheels, with all the latest improvements.
One "Hussey's" patent Reaping Machine.
One Winnowing Machine. m.26—6c.

CUSTOM HOUSE FORMS
AND
CERTIFICATES for DAMAGED GOODS.
On Sale at 20, Calle San Martin, printed forms of Manifests, &c. &c., for the despatch of goods.

HAMS and BUTTER of superior quality, on sale at No. 115 Calle Piedad, in lots to suit purchasers. a. 23—c o.

Havre Line of Packets.
The well-known fine French barque "MOLIERE," 336 tons, Captain Drouaux, having most part of her cargo engaged, will sail shortly for the above port. This vessel is well-known in the trade for her quick passages, and can still take on freight a few bales or dry hides.
Her accommodations for passengers are excellent, and the Captain will pay every attention to the comfort of those he takes under his charge.
For further particulars apply to the Consignees Messrs. Llavallol & Sons, or to the Captain at the Hotel de Paris.

NOTICE.
LOWRY, LANGDON & Co., General Commission Merchants have established their house in this City, No. 29 Calle Victoria.
Buenos Ayres, Aug. 18, 1853. a.20—8c

NOTICE—To be sold under first cost to close the business at No. 133, Calle Balcarce, Plaza de los Andes, the entire stock in trade, consisting of beef barrels, quarter casks, half pipes, buckets, churns, tubs, &c. &c.
Buenos Ayres, Aug. 25, 1853. a.27—3p